The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,747—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. .....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .....2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Feb., 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Cocanada, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolitam, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th February, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on SATURDAY, 21st February, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage .....Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 235

The Arcot is due in London on 20th April. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th February 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY
via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 26th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 320	„ 190	„ 80	Without food.
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Naples	„ 540	„ 360	„ 140	Including Wines
Leghorn	„ 560	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 560	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

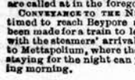
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES,
AND
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

FOR MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

	Commander	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.	
ANGLIA	John Anderson	2253	400	on	14th Feb.
COLUMBIA	John Craig	1697	350	about	7th Apl.

PASSAGE MONEY .....Rs. 400.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA.

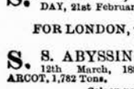
	Commander.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.	
BRITANNIA	Robert Hutchinson	500	about	17th	March
OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424	„	24th March
MACEDONIA	R. Laird	2272	486	„	14th April

PASSAGE MONEY TO GENOA.....Rs. 400.
PASSAGE MONEY TO LIVERPOOL ... „ 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steam Ship THESSALY, 1,925 Tons, H. P. 200 Captain F. Harrod, will be dispatched about 3rd March.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.
FARE TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. CALIPSO, Captain V. Ballovich, on the 15th February, 1880, calling at Suez and Port Said.

S. S. TIMAVO, Captain A. Sopranich, on or about the 10th March, 1880, calling at Aden, Jedda, Suez and Port Said.

S. S. ETTORE, Captain C. Lazarich, on the 20th March, 1880, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 275	„ 195	„ 145
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Seasons House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Feb. 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(c)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson.	21st Feb.
	VENETIA	3726	450	J. Orman	28th do.
(c)	MONGOLIA	2838	580	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
	SUMATRA	2488	480	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
(c)	NEPAUL	3536	480	J. S. Murray	20th do.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(c)	DECCAN	3429	550	W. H. Andrews	3rd April.
	THERAIA	2268	400	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
(c)	KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	17th do.
	SURAT	3191	320	W. E. Breeze	24th do.
(c)	PESHAWUR	2991	600		1st May.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2733	450	J. C. Babot	27th Feb. 1880
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.
NIZAM	2726	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 30th January 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th Feb. 1880
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 5th Feb. 1880. Superintendent.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following are the sailings at present arranged:—

	Comdr.	Tons.	H.P.		
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2360	300	about	25th Feb.
Rydal Hall	Owen Lloyd	2700	400	„	24th Mar.
Speke Hall	J. Brand	2700	400	„	21st Apl.

Passage Money.....Rs. 500.

For further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th January 1880.

CUNARD LINE.
DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD" COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers.
Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

PASSAGE MONEY .....Rs. 500.
For other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. OCEAN KING, from LONDON, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay from the ship's side.

All claims must be presented and passed by the Captain before the Steamer's departure, none other will be admitted.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.
Bombay, 12th February 1880.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the TAKHTSINGHJI STEAM CHAIN FERRY at BHAVNAGAR, Kathiawar, a THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATED ENGINEER.

Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary required to the undersigned.

R. PROCTOR SIMS,
Executive Engineer.
Bhavnagar, 11th February 1880.

NOTICES.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
CHEMISTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.

EVERY requisite in Medicine procurable at their

WAREHOUSES,
SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
LABORATORY,
ARMENIAN LANE,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

THE property of Officers, 2-11th Regiment, proceeding on service.

1. Brown Gulf Arab Pony "Sinbad," 13-2, age 7, good hack and broken to harness, jumps well. Price Rs. 150.
2. Grey C. B. Pony "Budge," 13 hands, looks more, age 7, first class Polo Pony; winner of a Gymkhana Steeplechase at Poona and on the flat; goes in harness. Rs. 160.
3. Grey C. B. Pony "Scratch," 13-1, age 6, good Polo Pony. Rs. 125.
4. Bay C. B. Mare "Susie," 13-2, age 7, English blood, very fast, plays Polo but pulls, knees blemished from an accident, good hack. Rs. 100.
5. Bay C. B. Pony, "The Young 'un," 13-1, age 6, first class Polo Pony. Rs. 150.
6. Ch. C. B. Galloway, 13-3, age 6. Rs. 150.

The above are all at Colaba, Bombay.
Apply to MESS SERGEANT, 2-11th Regiment.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES—TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE Undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange, to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport, as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at the cost of one word. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.'S ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and
27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

BOMBAY RACES!!!
1880.

GRAND STAND NEXT TO THE BYCULLA CLUB.

APPLICATIONS for TICKETS to be made to the undersigned at their establishment in Girgaum, or at the entrance of the Grand Stand on the day of Races.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

RANSOM'S LEMON JUICE SALINE.

THIS great BLOOD PURIFIER is most useful in reducing FEBRILE HEAT and allaying Thirst. It entirely dispels the effect of ALCOHOLIC POISONS and allays all IRRITATION of the STOMACH.

It is superior to any of the Salines at present advertised, and being prepared with FRESH LEMON JUICE, is the most palatable yet offered to the public.

Sole Agents.—ROGERS & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agent. NUTHOO MOOLJEE,
Shaik Memon Street, opposite Jooma Musjid.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
CASSIPORE SUGAR.

CONTINUAL supplies of these pure Sugars in PATENT WATERPROOF BAGS are kept at the godowns of the undersigned. Present rates are as follows:—

1st white finest Crystal	10 lbs.	Bag Rs.	2-1 per Bag.
„	40	„	8-0 „
Grainy Yellow	80	„	15-12 „
„	10	„	1-10 „
„	40	„	6-2 „

Samples may be seen at the office. No order executed unless accompanied by cash.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSSEIN,
Agent for Bombay Presidency.
26, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer OCEAN KING, Captain E. Scott, 2,300 Tons, 450 H. P. nominal, will sail as above on or about the 10th March.

She has comfortable first class accommodation for a few first class passengers.

PASSAGE MONEY.....Rs. 5 0.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th February 1880.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. HORSLEY, from CARDIFF, are hereby informed of the steamer's ARRIVAL and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING to the Captain, U. R. Tyrrell, at Messrs. Cursetjee and Edulje, Dubashes, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay from the ship's side.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship FORMOSA Captain Hyland, ARRIVED from MAURITIUS, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS, otherwise the Captain will land the cargo at Consignees' risk and expense.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Hyland, Ship Formosa.
Bombay, 14th February 1880.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.—The FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 100 per share, in Part Trust Bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum from 2nd December last, will be made to shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 31st January last, at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 19th February instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Shareholders applying for the First Distribution are required to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES at the time of application.

E. G. CABRAL, Secretary.
Bombay, 16th February 1880.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1803.
CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

∴ A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on all Policies.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, SICK ROOM REQUISITES.

GUARANTEED GENUINE, and made in strict accordance with the PHARMACOPŒA.

All Orders attended to promptly, and executed upon the best terms.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT is kept open day and night, under qualified European assistants, where Medicines from Doctors' Prescriptions and Family Recipes, are dispensed with genuine articles at MODERATE PRICES.

☞ Wholesale and General Price List sent free by Post on application.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
MANUFACTURED OF
TRICHINOPOLY, DINDIGUL, PONDICHERRY, AND COCONADA TOBACCOS.

By direct Importation,
HAVANNAH CIGARS,
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
(Cavite Brands),
AND BURMAH CHEROOTS.

CUT AND STICK TOBACCOS.

Special attention is respectfully invited to this department. Mr. Neuberg's late visit to Virginia, New York, and Baltimore, the most celebrated Tobacco marts in the World, having resulted in a selection of the choicest brands known.

THE LARGEST, FRESHEST, AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT IN ALL INDIA.

CIGARETTE FACTORY.

Fourteen BRANDS to select from.
Mild, Medium and Full flavored.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted
DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., (Ltd.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash.	Rs. a.
Thompson's, Dawson's, and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1	12
Do. do. do. 250	4	0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, box of 100	2	0
Do. do. box of 250	4	8
Treacher's muster. box of 50	1	2
Treacher's Gem muster..... box of 50	1	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FLEAS IN DOGS.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ASIAN."
(February 3rd, 1880.)

SIR,—Many enquiries are made for a preventive of fleas in dogs. I have tried all the soaps and powders made in England only to abandon them; but at last a thing has been found which will positively, thoroughly, and almost *instantaneously* rid dogs of fleas. The thing is Kemp's Caucasian Insect Powder. Rub the hair back and apply with a mufineer or dredged Once a week will suffice; so that the thing is economical; *it is absolutely and thoroughly efficacious.*

Kemp's Vermin Exterminator is first-rate for destroying rats.

(Signed) GLENCAIRN.

Caucasian Insect Powder, Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, an. Re. 3-8.
Vermin Exterminator, Bottles Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DYSENTERY, FEVER, CHOLERA,

AND OTHER DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DRINKING OF IMPURE WATER IN A TROPICAL LIMATE MAY BE EFFECTUALLY GUARDED AGAINST BY THE USE OF EFFICIENT FILTERS.

CIVIL SERVANTS and Officers of Government, doing duty in the Districts should adopt every means to ensure that all water used for "drinking or cooking" purposes be first effectually purified.

In India no residence is thoroughly furnished without a good Filter.

CASH PRICES, OCTOBER, 1879.

CHEAVIN'S SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS

are the most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive stagnan or other water, effectually removing Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities from Solution.

	Rs.	a.
Half Gallon size	9	0
Ditto wicker covered	11	8
One-and-a-half gallon size	11	0
Ditto wicker covered	14	0

ATKINS' CHARCOAL BLOCK FILTERS.

One gallon size wicker covered	11	0
Two gallon size wicker covered	15	8
Glass Table Filter with cover	6	8
Ditto larger size	8	0

FRENCH STONE BOTTLE FILTERS.

Quart Size	2	12
Half gallon size	3	12
One gallon size	5	0

	Rs.	a.
Two-and-a-half gallon size	15	0
Three-and-a-half gallon size	20	0
Five gallon size	27	0
Six gallon size	34	0

POCKET FILTERS.

In case with cord	4	0

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC CARBIDE FILTERS.

One gallon size	16	8
Ditto wicker covered	18	0
Two gallon size	24	0
Ditto wicker covered	28	0
Three gallon size	32	0
Ditto wicker covered	36	0

Filters covered with Coir at short notice.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

MESSRS. ASQUITH and LORD have a large and fine assortment of quite new patterns of all materials from which their celebrated perfect-fitting Shirts are made, and they solicit the kind attention of their patrons to the quotations below. The Oxford cloths and special Silk and Wool can be confidently recommended to gentlemen who require a really comfortable shirt, made of a material alike agreeable and durable in wear and elegant and perfect in fit and appearance.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Strong Longcloth, Cambric fronts, &c., for wearing under Uniform or the ordinary Patrol Jacket.....6 for	22	8
Best Longcloth, Linen Fronts and Cuffs, three-fold Linen Fronts and Wristbands, Fronts quite plain, highly recommended for general wear.....6 for	28	0
Ditto ditto with Collars attached ... „	31	0
Best Extra Superfine, made of the best and finest Longcloth and Linen 6 for	31	0
Ditto ditto with Collars attached... „	34	0
Best French Printed Cambric with Collars attached, a splendid assortment of all the newest designs always in Stock.....6 for	30	0
The Oxford Cloth, strongly recommended as a cool, absorbing and shrinkless Shirt. We keep the genuine, original, best and only reliable material. Many imitations of this famous cloth are in the market under different names .....6 for	36	0
Best Wove Flannel, nothing superior procurable, thoroughly shrunk... 6 for	52	0
Silk and Wool, the new material, thoroughly shrunk, comfortable, absorbent, non-irritating and durable.....6 for	52	0
Spun Silk, the very best, white or neat fancy stripes .....6 for	70	0

ASQUITH AND LORD,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers, all fast colours and durable material.

Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.

Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.

In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns.*

Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen,* per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold*, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete suit.	
„ Silk and Wool	„ 18-8	„	„
„ Oxford Cloth	„ 11	„	„
„ Zephyr Cloth	„ 11	„	„
„ Silk	„ 25	„	„

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND COMPANY

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	20	0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27	0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers	22	0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard Wear Riding Trowsers or Breeches	22	0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers or Breeches	11	0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass Suit	12	0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete..... 70 to 80 0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

	Rs.	a.
Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	30 to 35	
Vest Do. Do.	8	0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids	15 to 16
Fancy Angolas, Checks Plain Shades, and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk per pair	12 to 16
Real White American Drill	4 0

CRICKETING & BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted, Coat and Trowsers	27	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts	8	0
Best American Drill Suits	10	0
Cholera Belts, they are superior to the old Kummerband and less bulky, they are made of double substances of Flannel and are cut on, the riding belt system .....each	2	8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price, per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR .....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
The Successful Comedy, in Three Acts,
"PINK DOMINOS."

Charles Greythorne of Manchester, a Quiet Man of business .....Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Sir Percy Wagstaff, a Man about Town .....Mr. C. Cartwright.
Joskin Tubbs, a Dear Old Gentleman with a Weakness .....Mr. A. R. Tapping.
Harry Greenlance, a good young man .....Mr. S. Sinclar.
Brisket, Head Waiter at Cremorne .....Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Waiter .....Mr. Carlyon.
Lady Maggie Wagstaff .....Miss Edith Wilson.
Mrs. Greythorne .....Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Rebecca, a Timid Serving Maid .....Miss Minnie Hampden.
Mrs. Joskin Tubbs, Tubbs's Better Half .....Miss Amy Crawford.
Miss Barron, a Downright Eugenue .....Miss Gertrude Doré.

Acts I and III.
At Sir Percy Wagstaff's.
Act II.
Corridor at Cremorne.

THE RACE WEEK.

During the present week there will be an entire change of Programme each evening. The following Pieces will be played:—

ON TUESDAY,
"HAPPY PAIR" AND "IXION," Burlesque,

ON WEDNESDAY,
"SWEETHEARTS" AND "CREATURES OF IMPULSE."

ON THURSDAY,
"HOME."

ON FRIDAY,
"DAY AFTER THE WEDDING," and "BLACK EY'D SUSAN," Burlesque.

ON SATURDAY,
"CHIMNEY CORNER" and "BOX and COX."

IN PREPARATION.
"H. M. S. PINAFORE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs.	32
Private Box to admit 4	„	16

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, 1880.

Consols in London yesterday were unchanged at 98, and French Rentes at 115, but notwithstanding the decline in Exchange, Enfaced Rupee Paper comes higher, Fours by ¼ at 78½ and Fours and a half by ¼ at 85.

In the London General Produce markets there was no change. Rapeseed was quiet at previous prices, and Linseed was also quiet, the only movement being a partial advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta to arrive.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday showed great strength with a further important rise in prices, Reuter quoting Twist ⅜d. per lb., Shirtings 1½d. to 3d., Jacconets and Mulls 1¼d., and Madapollams ½d. per piece higher. Private advices fully confirmed the advance and reported purchases most difficult to affect. The excitement communicated itself to Liverpool, where the Cotton market had the largest day of the season, the sales being estimated at 25,000 bales, to which 4,000 has since been added. According to Reuter, the excitement appears to have been chiefly speculation in Egyptians, Americans being only quoted 1-16d. higher and Surats unchanged, the sales of the latter being only 1,000 bales while private messages called Bombay growths to arrive quiet. To-day's market comes quiet, sales 8,000 bales, prices unchanged. In New York, ready Mid. Uplands yesterday was unaltered at 13 3-16 cents, but May shipment receded from 13·77 to 13·73 cents, and to-day, although ready, has advanced to 13½, May has further reclined to 13·68 cents per lb. The decline is no doubt owing partially to the comparatively large receipts at the ports, but the manner in which New York has latterly failed to respond to the advance in Liverpool has, we think, been most marked and suggestive. It is very seldom the American markets are so slow to follow an upward lead, and it is not at all unlikely that the weakness in futures indicates a return to comparatively full receipts for some weeks to come. If so, it is very probable the Liverpool market has touched the highest point for a time, as although strength in Manchester doubtless started and fostered the upward movement, the latter stage of it has been mainly due to speculation which large figures from America would rapidly drive out of the market.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the visible supply as against the corresponding data on the two previous years. For all Europe the figures are as follows :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,310,000	2,412,640	2,599,310
" " " Surats	177,000	182,320	168,820
Stock in Liverpool.....	485,000	457,690	557,960
" London.....	37,000	58,610	12,230
American Afloat.....	250,000	327,000	305,000
E. Indian "	40,000	52,000	30,000
Total.....	812,000	895,300	905,180
Price of Mid. Orleans...	7¼d.	5 9/16d.	6¾d.
" Fair Dhollera ...	5¾d.	4 5/16d.	5 3/16d.
Difference.....	1½d.	1¼d.	1 3/16d.

The American Crop figures to date compare as under with the two preceding seasons :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	113,000	148,000	117,000
" Exports to U. K.....	57,000	78,000	51,000
" " to Continent ..	33,000	72,000	38,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,962,600	3,577,000	3,360,000
" Exports to U. K. " ...	1,469,000	1,297,000	1,161,900
" " Continent " ...	769,600	939,000	748,500
" Stock at the Ports ...	1,010,000	848,000	919,000
Saturday's Receipts.....	21,000	17,000	13,000

Bar Silver in London has receded to 52 5-16d. per oz.

Exchange.—A very weak feeling has again been apparent and rates have given way 1-32nd. for ready bills, and 1-16d. for distant future delivery, several of the Banks being willing buyers of 3 months Credits for May at 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee. Such a marked change of front affords pretty distant evidence that, on the part of the Banks at least, no rise in rates of any importance is now anticipated this season, and as this conclusion has been arrived at in the face of very large sales of trade bills latterly, it is to be presumed they see their way very clearly to laying down funds at a comparatively low cost, whilst the large amount of cash now here constitutes an ever-present weakening influence. That we shall have a large amount of produce to finance for, there can, however, be little doubt. Seeds promise large supplies later on, and present high prices must attract cotton forward to the fullest extent of the crop, whilst the rice season in Burmah is also likely to be unusually active. Possibly these influences have already been fully discounted, but it will be against the general idea if we work through to the rains without witnessing some recovery in the value of the Rupee. Quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 3-32d.	per Rupee.	
Do. 4 months' sight...	Is. 8 7-32d.	"	
Credits 3	" "	Is. 8¼d.	"
Documents 3	" "	Is. 8 13-32d.	"
Francs 3	" "	2·14	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight nominal.

Government Paper is dull with almost no buyers. There are sellers of Fours at Rs. 93½ ; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101⅜.

Shares.—The market has been very quiet with few alterations in values except in the case of Spinning and Weaving Companies which are dull and tending easier owing to the position of the Cotton market.

Cotton.—We have had another excited day in the staple and prices must be quoted Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy all round. To begin with the tone was not particularly active, but during the day buyers came out, determined apparently to secure Cotton at almost any price, and a large business has been done. We quote :—

Good Omra, March	Rs. 258 per candy.
Do. Broach "	" 268 "
Do. Dholleras "	" 254 "

Seeds.—Linseed is quieter but unchanged in value at Rs. 6-12 per cwt. Rapeseed is unaltered. Gingelly quiet but steady.

Freights for Liverpool are quiet for immediate shipment at 30s. and for March shipment at 32s. 6d., but for April there is a fair demand at the latter rate. For the Mediterranean ports there is no change.

Piece Goods.—A very strong feeling prevails, and dealers finding themselves unable to replace by purchases to arrive at anything like current rates are holding very firmly for a further rise of one, and in some cases, two annas per piece. Up-country buyers do not seem disposed to go on freely at this advance and actual clearances have accordingly been comparatively small, but a fair amount of speculative buying is reported to have been done both by European firms and local shroffs. With existing light stocks this will probably go some way towards bringing rupee and sterling prices closer together.

Coals continue in fair demand, but there are still no sellers to arrive and prices are consequently to some extent nominal at, say, Rs. 19½ for Davison's and Rs. 20 per ton for Cardiff alongside.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for week ending 10th February as compared with that for 3rd February :—

Liabilities.	3rd Feb. Rs. A. P.	10th Feb. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up.....	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund.....	22,90,090 0 0	22,90,090 0 0
Treasury Balance	2,39,91,308 5 7	2,39,99,308 5 11
Other Deposits	3,70,98,451 11 0	3,36,89,442 14 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	8,80,293 1 7	8,86,168 8 2
Sundries	11,01,910 4 6	11,00,771 5 8
Rs.	8,36,81,840 6 8	8,19,65,781 1 9

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...	1,00,68,104 6 0	97,12,068 8 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	71,33,771 11 3	73,16,640 15 0
Credits on ditto ...	67,81,916 15 0	64,73,041 14 3
Bills Discounted.....	1,59,97,397 0 4	1,62,04,298 4 7
Balances with other Banks	5,74,772 7 1	4,99,098 7 8
Bullion	27,843 4 0	27,579 15 0
Dead Stock	9,84,220 4 6	9,83,433 8 4
Stamps	8,353 5 6	8,746 7 6
Sundries	5,06,654 0 10	5,05,708 5 8
Cash at Head Office	1,71,97 093 13 6	1,66,13,386 5 10
Do. at Branches	2,44,71,769 2 8	2,36,21,880 5 6
s.	8,36,81,840 6 8	8,19,65,781 1 9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Altmore, 1,338 tons, Captain A. Watson, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, in ballast.

The s. s. Manilla, 2,825 tons, Captain G. Dodero, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The A. H. Lloyd Co's s. s. Calipso, 1,259 tons, Captain V. Bollovich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, with a general cargo, and one deck passenger for Portsaid.

The Indian Government s. s. Tenasserim, 1,760 tons, Captain R. Street, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Karrachee, with Mrs. Law and 4 children.

The barque Albuera, 774 tons, Captain J. Robinson, will sail to-day for False Point, in ballast.

The s. s. Menzaleh, 1,952 tons, Captain W. Mewrins, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, in ballast.

The s. s. John C. Porter, 1,244 tons, Captain Geo. McClive, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The barque Dahlia, 372 tons, Captain James Mackett, which arrived in harbour on the 13th inst. from Mauritius, with a cargo of 7,158 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The A. B. Lloyd Co's s. s. Tamavo, 1,694 tons, Captain A. Sopranich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, (14th Jan.), with a general cargo, and 213 pilgrims.

The s. s. Widdrington, 1,027 tons, Captain James Briggs, arrived in harbour on the 13th inst. from Northshields, 6th Jan., with a cargo of 1,704 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The s. s. Hamsteels, 1,089 tons, Captain W. Mackie, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from London (8th Jan.), with a cargo of sleepers and bridge work, and Mr. James Mackie as a passenger.

The Anchor Line s. s. Anglia, 1,411 tons, Captain J. Anderson, sailed on Saturday last for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Robinson, Mr. James, Major Brown, Mr. J. B. Paterson, Mr. A. Sample, Mr. and Mrs C. J. Barke, Mr. D. Dadysott, and Mr. and Mrs Jack.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Puttialla, 494 tons, Captain W. Britton, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Garrett, Major Lambert, Mr C. H. Alson, Mr. A. F. Ammaun, Mr. C. Digge, one second class, and 95 deck.

The P and O. Co's s. s. Gwalior, 1,719 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, which arrived in harbour on the 13th inst. from London, brought the following cargo :—24 packages dyes, 257 bales twist, 961 packges piecegoods, 98 packages medicines, 4 cases cochineal, 1,457 bars iron, 12 cases boots, 103 packages provision, 411 cases candles and 111 packages chinastores, 1,219 packages wine and spirits, 75 packages steel, 62 packages papers, 5 cases umbrellas, 3 packages earthenware, 1 case saffron, 209 casks beer, 2 packages glassware, 50 cases copper, 150 drums oil, 125 drums turpentine, 234 boxes silver, 1 box gold coins, 4 boxes specie, 2 boxes pearls and specie, 62 packages gum, 37 packages coffee, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The P and O. Co's s. s. Siam, 1,719 tons, Captain G. N. Hector, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Australia with Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—Miss E. Gimmell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Blackwood and family, Major Thursle, Dr. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bath, 2 Misses Farrer, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Grubb, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and child, Mr. Alex Sloane, Miss Connelly, Miss E. Slater, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Rawlinson, and 11 natives, and 13 horses. The same Co's s. s. Bangalore, 1,369 tons, Captain H. Wyatt, sailed same day for same ports, with Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Galle.—Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Mr. J. C. Dunbar, and Mr. W. Hamilton. For Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs Burnell, Mrs. McArthur and 8 children, Mr. and Master Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. Harcourt Lee, Mr. M. R. Duncan, Miss. Duncan, Miss O Duncan, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. R. W. Duncan, Mr. James Hibbert, Mr. J. Collins, Mr. W. Lindfield, Mr. and Mrs. Graham and 5 children, Mr. Baldock, Mr. Arpinall, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Dowing, and Mr. Santhall. For Sydney.—Mr. Allan Hamilton.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Widdrington (s).....	Biggs	North Shields, Jan 6.
14	Hamsteels (s)	Mackie	London, Jan 8.
	Futtialla (s)	Britten	Bussorah, Feb. 1.
	L. G. Tenasserim (s).	Street	Kurrachee, Feb 12.
	Siam (s).....	Hector	Melbourne, Jan 23.
15	Timavo (s)	Lafranich	Trieste, Jan 14.
	Bokhara (s)	Anderson	Shanghai, Jan 23.
	James Grove (s) ...	Darby	Cardiff, Jan 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Yingoria (s).....	Stewart	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Osun (s)	Bean	Coast and Cutch.
	Futha Sultan	Nacoda	Alleppey.
	Anglia (s).....	Anderson	Marseilles.
	Travancore (s)	Scott	Venice.
	Banjordore (s)	Wyatt	Australia.
	Manilla (s)	Dodero	Calcutta.
	Menzaleh (s)	Meurin	London.
	Altmore (s)	Watson	Rangoon.
	Chilka (s)	Campbell	Kurrachee.
15	Calipso (s)	Ballovich	Trieste.
	L. G. Tenasserim (s).	Street	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday :—

Barque Albuera, Robinson, to False Point.
Ship John C. Porter, McClive, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
12	Howick (s)	.....	Cardiff.
	Estrella de Chile ...	.....	Glasgow.
	Maharaja (s)	.....	Colombo.
	Duke of Argyll (s)...	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
12	Khandalla (s).....	.....	Bombay,
	Maharaja (s)	.....	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Khandalla, from Calcutta and Northern Ports, Feb 12 :—From False Point—Dy Surg Genl C Smith, and Mr J Martin. From Vizagapatam—Mrs Rowe. From Coconada—Lieut and Mrs Joyce. From Masulipatam—Rev and Mrs Poole.

Per s s Meinam, from Calcutta, Feb 12 :—To Marseilles—Genl E Gordon, Mrs Landale, Mrs and Miss Payter, Mrs Chapman, Mrs and Miss Gribble, Messrs Liebnitz, Karpeles, Hankey, Dr Anbout. To Suez—Mr Monico. To Galle—Messrs Latimer and Purchase. To Madras—Mr and Mrs MacCarthy, Mr Mathewson, Seva de Castro and Morase.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Meinam, from Madras, Feb 12 :—To Marseilles—Col and Mrs Vizard, Rev Lake Rivington, Dr and Mrs Ratton. To Naples—Mr and Mrs T Weir. To Singapore—Mr M Morison.

DAILY IMPORTS.—February 14.

From London.

Gwalior s—38 boxes bar silver, (Rs. 1,00,000), The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ; 23 boxes bar silver (Rs. 40,000), The National Bank ; 163 boxes bar silver (Rs. 4,00,000), The Agra Bank.

Vespasian s—69 kegs iron wire nails and 1 cask hardware, Abdoolcadur Habutbhoy ; 22 cases sherry, 14 cases port, and 5 cases sparkling saucer, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 40 drums turpentine, Abdoolcadur Abdul Hoosein, ; 100 kegs whitelead, Cuma Ramjee ; 25 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Hormusjee ; 40 cases beer, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 2 cases cotton thread and 15 cases matches, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

Waterloo s—21 bags chalk, Kasoobhoy Shrufally ; 270 cases and 90 crown glasses, and 50 cases slate pencils, E Masotti and Co.

Ocean King s—55 boxes gunpowder sporting, Boomar Veera.

From Liverpool.

Cesero s—100 boxes soap, The Agra Aank.

Orches s—25 cases beer, Aldridge, Salmon and Co ; 33 packages port wine, 21 cases stout, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 2,624 bundles hoop iron, Booth and Co ; 100 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 2 1 boxes bar soap, Hasson Ahmed ; 200 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolabhoy Hiptoola ; 45 cases stout, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

From Genoa.

Sumatra s—50 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee.

From Bordeaux.

Batavia s—137 cases brandy, Bank of Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 14.

For Liverpool.

Yeddo s—215 cwts coir yarn, Velljee Passoo and Co ; 150 cwt linseed, Gangjee Narrput ; 284½ cwts beds, Shamjee Narranjee and Co ; 170 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Govindjee Dwarkadass ; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 23 bales cotton, Gangjee Nurput ; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 35 bales wool, Sevjee Premjee ; 60 bales wool and 90 bales cotton, Gordhundass Bhugwandass ; 100 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 125½ cwts myrabolams, Pelly and Co.

Polmoise s—200 cwts bones, Nachs Esas ; 5 bales wool, Ramjee Raychund ; 50 bales cotton, Vussonjee Mooljee ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall ; 30 bales wool, Jetta Purshotum.

City of Baltimore s—234½ cwts coir yarn, Canjee Rowjee ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 325 cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co.

For London.

Spearman s—18 bales skins, Wallace and Co ; 245 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Ramjee.

Manaslee s—3 bales hides and 7¾ cwts ivory, Abdoolreman Ahmed ; 675 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers ; 2 bales hides and 22 bales skins, Davidass Moorlidhur ; 209 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co

For Marseilles.

Anglia s—2,025 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

Athens s—150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 1,625 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Genoa.

Anglia s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,000½ cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Athens s—400 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Trieste.

Lumley Castle s—50 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For New York.

City of Baltimore s—6 bales skins, Killick, Nixon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—February 16.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.]

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and Undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

678-79—Jefferson B and D—Kirparam Pertabram vs Limjeebhoy Rustomjee Seins.

679-79—Jefferson B and D—Kursondas Ludha vs Purshotam Chatoorbhoy and others—H W Payne.

For decree according to award.

430-69—Prescot and W—Burjorjee Jamsetjee Vania vs Hormasjee Dorabjee Vania and others—Pestonjee K.

For investigation under Sec. 468 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Madhowjee Dayal vs Lukhmidass Khimjee.

In person—Ismail Khan and another vs Abdool Gani and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

367-79—Prescot and W—Gopaldass Madhowdass vs Pandoorung Ballibhadra and others—Shapurjee and T and S and F —Part heard.

428-79—Hearn, C and L—Munchershaw Rezonjee vs the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co—Crawford and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 13.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, on duty, from Poona.

Macnaghten, Lieut Col, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

Waghorn, Surg Major, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Cotton, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, from Cabul.

Fulcher, Lieut, 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Mansell-Pleydell, Captain, 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

February 14.

Lambert, Major, R E, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Davis, Lieut, Col, 29th Regt, on leave.

Kearney, Surg Major, retired, from Madras.

Brown, Lieut, 2-18th Light Infantry, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—February 14.

Broome, Major, 12th Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.

Ingle, Lieut, 4th Punjaub Cavalry, on duty, to Dera Ismail Khan.

Happy, Surg, on duty, to Sattara.

Dowker, Lieut-Col, 3rd Cavalry, H C, on furlough, to England.

Pitt, Lieut. R E, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

Schneider, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

February 15.

O'Niell, Surg Major, on duty, to Kurrachee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PRESCOTT—January 22nd, at 17, Hatherley Grove, Bayswater, the wife of W. Bruce Prescott, Esq., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GONSALVES—February 15th, at Bandora, the wife of Assistan Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves, L. M., of a son.

DEATH.

VIEGAS—February 15th, at his residence, Girgaum, Gabriel Viegas, aged 69 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALDERSTON—February 9th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain A. Balderston, 34th Regiment, Station Staff Officer, of a son.

CROSSE—February 10th, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Assistant Apothecary W. Crosse, M. D., of a daughter (still-born).

LOCKHART—February 10th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major William Elliott Lockhart, R. A., of a son.

MARTIN—February 11th, at Allahabad, the wife of J. Martin, E. I. R., of a daughter.

MURRAY—February 7th, at Monghier, the wife of Major-General C. Murray, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HUMPHRIES—OLYETT—February 10th, at Calcutta, William Henry Humphries, of Calcutta, to Lizzie Olyett, daughter of Robert Olyett, Esq., of London, and neice of J. A. Gregory, Esq., of the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta.

SWINEY—ELLIOT—February 9th, at Dhurumtollah, Wilfred Sidney Swiney to Miss Amelia Elliot.

DEATHS.

BETTS—February 11th, at Calcutta, Amy Coryton, daughter of C. G. D. and Esther A. Betts, aged 1 year 8 months.

KELLNER—February 8th, at Mymensingh, Cecil Kellner, Barrister-at-Law, aged 29 years.

STEEDMAN—February 4th, at Calicut, Andrew Harrington Steedman, of Devaah, aged 43 years.

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1880.

We called attention three weeks ago to the telegram from home announcing Mr. Stanhope's statement that the Indian revenue of this year would be sufficient to meet the whole of the Afghan war expenses, as well as the cost of the frontier railways. The mail just arrived brings this gentleman's speech in full, in which we see that he confines himself on this point to the bare statement made above, and avoids giving figures to sustain it. These figures are, however, supplied in the London *Times*, in a communication evidently inspired from the India Office, and we are thus able to examine the grounds for the statement, which at the time seemed so exaggerated, that one year's excess of revenue could meet such a heavy charge as the combined cost of the war and the expensive military railways. Last month, in criticising Mr. Stanhope's statement, we put the gain in revenue over the estimate, including the saving in exchange, at two and a half to three crores of rupees ; the *Times* in the article referred to puts it at two and a half millions ; so that we are substantially at one on this point ; we believe, however, that our estimate of above two and a half crores surplus will be reached, as the *Times* has based its figures on an increase in opium of only a crore, while the actual gain in opium up to *last month* was Rs. 1,31,36,549, or 31½ lakhs more than the amount allowed by the *Times* for the year. Then the saving in loss by exchange is put at £700,000 ; this would be much exceeded if Government confined itself to the amount estimated in the budget for Council drafts, but as this will probably be largely exceeded, that sum may be left as stated. There is reason to believe, therefore, that this surplus revenue will approach three crores. The important point omitted in this estimate of the *Times* is the anticipated deficit at the beginning of this financial year ; all its prognostications are made on the basis of the present financial year having shown, on the estimates, an equilibrium ; and the whole surplus of receipts is given up to meet the unexpected additional expense of the war and the cost of the military railways. There was, however, in the budget of 1879–80 an anticipated loss of Rs. 1,39,50,000, while the diminution in expenditure for this year will not exceed, according to the *Times*, £300,000. There will be, therefore, Rs. 1,10,00,000 to be deducted from the surplus of two and a half crores, and thus there will be but less than one and a half crores to meet the additional cost of the war, put at the low figure of one crore, and the frontier railways estimated to cost two and a half crores during the present financial year. We have, therefore, on the present showing, a surplus of 140 lakhs to meet admitted additional expenses of three-and-a-half crores of rupees. The *Times* says :—"It is a striking fact that if these railways had not been made, the condition of the Indian Exchequer at the close of the financial year, notwithstanding the renewed Afghan troubles, would have been better to the extent of nearly three millions sterling than the Government had ventured to hope for at the beginning of the year, and the year would have ended with a surplus of a million-and-a-half after meeting all war charges." Nothing of the kind ! it would have taken that million-and-a-half to wipe off the anticipated deficit, and the year would have ended under those conditions with an equilibrium only. And we notice that the *Pall Mall Gazette* makes the same error the estimated deficit in the budget is entirely forgotten. But these favourable anticipations is based on a cost of only one crore in addition to that provided in the budget for the expenses consequent on the new expeditions into Afghanistan. To appreciate this estimate, we must look back at previous ones. The expedition first started on 20th November, 1878. The amount allowed in the budget for the charges for that year, 1877-78, was Rs. 67,00,000 ; for the following year, 1878-79, with the prospect of a completion of the war early in the year, provision was made for an expense of two crores more. That is for a war lasting from November 1878 to an early period in the next financial year an allowance is made of Rs. 2,67,00,000 ; but now for that war extended over the whole of the following financial year, with inceased cost arising from hurried despatch of troops, and from the new division now being hastened on for operations towards Ghazni and Herat, we are asked to believe that one crore additional will be all that is required. In short, the whole cost of the Afghan war at the end of the next month, March 31st, 1880, will be only Rs. 3,67,00,000 ! As we have before stated, the manipulation of accounts will go a long way to reduce apparent cost, and magazines can be left for a considerable time unreplenished without being noticed, but with all this in their favour, we cannot believe that the Indian Government will ask us to accept this sum as the real cost of this war. Such a figure is too obviously short of the reality to deceive any one ; and as the war is far from its end or expenses must continue in the coming financial year, it would seem more politic on the part of Government to take advantage of the favourable position of the finances this year, to admit a fair estimate for military expenses than to throw the cost on to a succeeding year which may prove less propitious. The actual cost will be known some time, and there seems but little use in concealing it now.

But at what cost has this poor attempt at an equilibrium been established ? It has been done only by misappropriating the whole of the Famine Insurance Fund, which in the two years would have amounted to three crores, and by stopping all public works. The fund which was to have secured the people against the disastrous results of famines, and the railways so needed for the development of the country are all sacrificed. To put the matter in a nutshell, the Famine Insurance Fund is declared to be sufficient to pay the cost of the war, and the money which should have been spent in rail ways to develope India itself have been spent in making communications into a neighbouring country, "where," as Dost Mahomed said to the Governor General in 1841, "there is nothing but rocks and stones." Is this, then, sufficient ground for so much boasting, that a fund, raised at great hardship and on the solemn promise that it would be strictly applied to prevent suffering from famine, should be set against an estimated military expenditure far below the reality, and that the money which should have been used on public works in India has been expended on military railways into other countries !

The reason for this pleasing picture of Indian finance is not far to seek. An imperial policy is attractive except for one thing,—namely, that it is expensive ; and any such policy goes before the British people shorn of its fascinations if they are called upon to pay for it. The object of this bright picture of Indian estimates, therefore, is to enable the Government to declare that India is in a position to bear the whole cost of this imperial war, and thus avoid the necessity of the Ministry at home throwing any portion of the burden on the English taxpayer. Now there was some reason for urging in the last session of Parliament that India should bear the cost of the first part of this Afghan war, which was ostensibly made to give her a "scientific frontier" : that, however, has been done, and we have obtained what the Ministry has unanimously declared to be "a strong frontier" ; any special interest of India, therefore, in this war has ceased, and thence-forward it has become a strictly imperial war. The railway to Kandahar, the troops gathered for marching on Ghazni and Herat, the negotiations with Persia, all distinctly declare the contest at present to be one between the British and the Russian Empires for supremacy in Central Asia. Russia has no means at her disposal for troubling England in Europe, the only point of attack open to her is in the East, and it is to defend the interests of the British Empire that this heavy expense is incurred to raise a bulwark against Russian aggression in Central Asia. It would be impossible to ask the House of Commons to consent to lay this burden wholly on an empty Indian treasury, but there will not be courage wanting to save the English taxpayer at the expense of this country, if the Indian finances can be made to bear an appearance of prosperity. It is for this reason that the Afghan war estimates are put so low, and nothing said about the Famine Insurance Fund, so that the Indian Exchequer may be made to appear amply able to bear the burden. India must, therefore, see to it that the true state of her finances are declared, and the real cost of the war made known, in order that if a majority of the House of Commons throws this burden wholly on India, they may do it with their eyes open as to the true position of the Indian Treasury.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Our money market here remains in a state most favourable to speculation as well as legitimate trade, the discount rates and those for advances being very low. Nor, despite the undoubted improvement in trade, does there seem any prospect of a rise. The Bank of England minimum is nominally 3 per cent., but the actual value of money is only half that for the discount of bills, while short loans are quoted at about ¾ per cent. In fact, it is hardly possible to find employment for floating capital on any terms. Naturally it overflows into the Stock Exchange, where all securities are run upon at a prodigious rate. Investors' stocks, such as the English and Colonial Government funds, are bought by bankers, as well as private persons, from want of any better means of employing their money, while speculators, having exhausted old worlds for gambling purposes, have now imagined new by reviving a demand for all sorts of long forgotten and discredited securities. Foreign bonds that have not yielded interest for years, because the Governments responsible for them are bankrupt as well as faithless, American railroad bonds and shares unsaleable a year or even six months ago, and mining shares that nearly everybody had forgotten, are now eagerly bought simply because they look cheap and are thought likely to go up with a rush ere long. It is a madness while it lasts, but fortunately it has not yet gone to any dangerous extreme. These cheap "lots" do not represent, all told, much cash, and if all the buyers of them were to stop payment simultaneously the country would lose nothing, perhaps not a single broker would be ruined. They involve no dangerous commitments, and money is not sent abroad as it would be were new foreign loans contracted to a dangerous amount. That speculation in this direction, as in produce and other markets, will be carried to a still greater length is, of course, always possible. It is merely a question of continued cheap money and reviving trade. Bankers who pay 2 per cent. or 1½ per cent. on deposits when they cannot get so much by discounting bills are naturally glad to lend out their money to their customers on any reasonable security, and the consequence is that stock brokers and jobbers have no difficulty in getting assistance to float any amount of speculative bargains as yet undertaken by their clients. Those clients, tired of receiving from the banks such a paltry interest as 2 or 1½ per cent., have rushed eagerly to the Stock Exchange for opportunities to turn over their money to better advantage. If, however, the money market were to become suddenly tighter, a large sum would be withdrawn from the Stock Exchange, accommodation would be contracted in all directions, and speculation for higher prices would collapse. Many people hope this will happen—and happen soon—but of that there is no chance. In the most likely event money will get dearer very slowly and gradually, and any loose speculation there may be will also diminish gradually. But meantime profits from trade are accumulating fast and must be invested somehow. Where are they to go ? Consols, Colonial Government bonds, even English railway stocks are very high ; the second class securities must consequently have an excellent chance for a long time to come. The upshot of it all is that this year we shall probably have a condition of the money and other markets quite different from anything that has ever preceded. We shall have cheap money concurrently with expanding trade and large speculation, and we shall have most of the characteristics of suddenly extended credit without one of the most frequent accompaniments of all, a succession of failures. There is no general unsoundness anywhere ; that has been purged away through the years of depression, and it will take a long time, perhaps years, of inflation, before unsoundness can be created to anything like a serious extent.

Having alluded to mining shares as among those for which a sort of mania has set in, I may as well mention that one of the first concerns to profit by the new demand is the company brought out last month to work the gold deposits in the Wynaad districts of Southern India, which belongs to the estate of Smith, Fleming & Co. The shares of this company have been a good deal puffed into notice, and apparently to some purpose, for although only £1 a share has been paid, they are now actually selling at £2 each—that is, they are at a premium of 100 per cent.

One or two very singular and almost dramatically exciting incidents in connection with the late astonishing rise in value of so many stocks, notably those of American railroads, have occurred, and I may mention one. It refers to the stock of a railway called the Atlantic and Great Western, an American line, which was brought out fifteen years ago, or thereabouts, but financed in England and almost solely owned by Englishmen. The projector, guiding spirit, and financier of this undertaking was an Anglo-American, named James McHenry, a very remarkable man, once ranked as a millionnaire, but now nominally a bankrupt ; a man who has had many most distinguished friends, among these being the late Emperor Napoleon, and the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, whose friends have been most devotedly attached to him, but who has been one of the most heartily abused men I ever came across, his denouncers being the numerous body of unlucky "investors" in his railway. He was generally supposed to be rich, and lived in an opulent style, but he was so mixed up in the affairs of the undertaking, and also in those of the allied railroad, the Erie, in such a way that it was always impossible to say what his exact position was. For the last three years he has been immersed in a sea of litigation with both lines ; and the Erie company in an action of a most complicated nature against him obtained judgment for an amount of nearly £300,000, to which there was a partial set off in the shape of a large number of shares of another railway to be delivered to Mr. McHenry. Against this judgment Mr. McHenry has appealed and the suit is now pending. He also applied for a liquidation of his affairs, filed a list of his creditors, and trustees were appointed. This was last autumn. Meanwhile what happens ? The mania for railroad speculation in New York, which had been going on for months, extends to the bonds and shares of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and also of the other railroad mentioned as concerned in the suit by the Erie company against Mr. McHenry. The consequences are twofold. First the pledged shares of this railway to be delivered to Mr. McHenry became so valuable as to be very nearly a complete set off to the cash liability he has incurred (assuming that ultimately he loses the suit ;) and next the common stock of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, of which nearly three millions sterling, which

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ABDUL RAHMAN.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 15.

KABUL, Feb. 14.—Abdul Rahman is now said to have about twelve lakhs of rupees in his tillahs. It is rumoured that he is staying with his father-in-law, Jehandir Shah, the Mir of Badakshan.

Yesterday Syed Mahomed Taki, the head priest of the Hazaras, came in with two hundred of the most influential men to Lower Hazara to pay his respects and offer his services. General Roberts had a short but satisfactory interview with him.

Mustafi Habibulla Khan has been granted leave to visit his home at Wardak on account of ill health. As he is Mahomed Jan's great friend he may use his personal influence and bring that leader in.

THE LUGHMAN EXPEDITION.

JALLALABAD, Feb. 13.—News has been received from the Lughman Valley up to the 12th instant.

Captain Dutton, Assistant Adjutant General, reconnoitred yesterday through Kerzai to Mandrawar on the left bank of the Kabul river, returning by the ford, four miles from Mandrawar.

Eleven hundred fully equipped transport animals left Peshawur on the 10th instant for Jallalabad and Gandamak. This completes the transport of Colonel Arbuthnot's Brigade. At present eleven hundred more can be moved at the shortest notice. By the 18th inst. the whole of the Brigade will be fully equipped and ready to move if required.

The 27th Punjab Infantry, which returned from Lughman, moves up to Gandamak to-day; the 31st Punjab Infantry and some of the 4th Madras Infantry taking their place at Lughman. Several shocks of earthquakes were felt last evening at Jallalabad.

KABUL, Feb. 12.—On the 14th instant a sick convoy leaves for India. Dr. Ramsay, Captain Connellan, of the 67th Regiment, and thirty sick and wounded men accompany it. Another convoy of sick will be despatched soon afterwards of the same strength.

A Committee composed of Engineer officers have, in consequence of the damage done at Bala Hissar by carthquake on the night of the 9th inst., inspected all the buildings occupied by General Gough's Brigade. They were all pronounced fit for habitation except Shah Shuja's palace which is occupied by the 4th Goorkhas. It has been recommended that these quarters should be evacuated immediately. This regiment will probably be ordered immediately under canvas.

THE MADRAS COMMAND.

MADRAS, FEB. 14.

General Travers does not get the Madras command. Sir Neville Chamberlain has consented to continue in command till his successor can take up the appointment.

THE RUMPA REBELLION. CHENDRIAH BEHEADED.

MADRAS, FEB. 14.

Chendriah has been beheaded by his own followers and his head taken to Chodavaram by his own men. Four hundred rebels under a new leader have risen in the Ferranagudiem taluq. A police force under Inspector Millett has been sent to quell the disturbance.

MADRAS, FEB. 15.

Chendriah's head was taken to Rajamundry yesterday, where it was identified by Ummulreddy and the jail warders where he was formerly imprisoned, also by his wife and mother.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

RUMOURS ABOUT MAHOMED JAN AND AYUB KHAN.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

KABUL, Feb. 14.—A squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers marched from Bhutkhak and Latabund for India on the 13th on relief by a squadron of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry. The 5th Punjab Cavalry will soon start.

A convoy of sick and wounded, ready to proceed to India, have been delayed by snow.

Horses are thriving well on *bhoosa*. Their condition is good, notwithstanding the great cold.

From Kohistan it is reported that the Charikar men rose against Gholam Kadir, one of the Kohistan malcontents, and drove him away from Charikar, and that the party friendly to the British in Kohistan will again attack him.

The Ghazi party are spreading false rumours in the direction of Kohistan regarding the movements of Mahomed Jan and Ayub Khan. Many rumours of the movements of Nek Mahomed and Abdur Rahman are afloat.

More snow at Sherpur. The accounts from Lughman continue satisfactory.

The heavy snow at Kabul has stopped news messengers.

Very heavy snow has fallen at Quetta; also the weather there is severe.

THE NAGA DISTURBANCE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

From Assam it is reported that another unsuccessful attack was made by the Nagas on the Nichi guard on the night of the 11th, which was dark and rainy. There were no casualties.

Sir Stewart Bayley has started for Munnipore. Coolies have returned to work at Baladhun.

MAHOMED JAN.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

The last report of Mahomed Jan is that he is endeavouring to excite Mangals and Jajis to fight on the 27th inst.

THE TRIBAL GATHERING AT GHAZNI.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

From Ghazni it is reported that the tribal gathering there has dispersed and only two or three badly armed regiments remain.

THE SIBI RAILWAY.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

Arrangements are being made for the construction of the Sibi Railway as fast as possible.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

TREATMENT OF AFGHAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

In the House of Commons last night, the Under-Secretary for India read a letter from General Sir F. Roberts, in which he denied having treated the Afghan prisoners with undue severity.

NATIVE REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The motion of Sir D. Wedderburn, M. P. for Haddington, in which he urged that the natives of India should be represented in the Legislative Council, came on for discussion last night. The Under-Secretary for India said he was afraid it would be impossible for a long time to extend the representative system to India. He said that the Indian authorities endeavoured, as far as possible, to elicit native opinions on different bills brought forward.

EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The House of Commons have negatived by 75 against 6 votes, a motion brought forward by Mr. Wheelhouse, member for Leeds, for a Select Committee to enquire into the effects of free trade.

GOVERNMENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

It is stated that the rate of exchange for Indian pay in the next financial year will be 1*s.* 8¼*d.*

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

Mr. Clarke, the Conservative candidate for Southwark, has been elected in room of the deceased member by a majority of 853 votes, defeating Mr. Dunn, a Liberal, and Mr. Shimpton, a Radical candidate.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, FEB. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday.

ADEN, FEB. 13.

The Italian Mail steamer Arabia, Captain Sarra, left Aden for Bombay this evening.

ADEN, FEB. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Total Week's sales of Cotton.....	80,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded.....	14,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats.....	7,000	do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton	74,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats.....	5,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	485,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	12,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	87,000	do.

LONDON, FEB. 14, NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.	
Fair Dhollera	7⅞
The Manchester market has been strong.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-10½
8½ lbs. do	7-10½
40's Mule Twist	1-0½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.....	1-8 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ do. do.	85
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.....	115
Bar Silver.....	52½d.
Departure.—Batavia.	

THE field state at the Volunteer parade on Saturday evening was as follows:—2 field officers, 2 staff officers, 16 officers, 4 staff sergeants, 23 sergeants, 76 rank and file, 8 buglers, and 28 bandsmen—total 159.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN has consented to remain in his post of Commander-in-Chief of Madras till the Home Government are in a position to send a successor. All the arrangements for his departure by the steamer Mirzapore on the 6th ultimo have been cancelled.

IT is rumoured that the Ramoshis are collecting in large numbers in the eastern districts of Sattara.

THE *Indian Mirror* writes of Mr. Maclean's speech on the occasion of the farewell dinner given to him by the Byculla Club:—"It generally expresses our own sense of the obligations of the people of India to the non-official classes of the local European community. We quite concur with Mr. Maclean that, if we wish for free institutions and responsible Government in this country, we must seek for both under the leadership of Englishmen. To one passage in this frank statement of Mr. Maclean's ideas, however, we must offer an unqualified dissent:—'I have my own opinion,' says Mr. Maclean, 'that the future of this country will rest far more with the English non-official classes and the breeds of the country having English blood in them, than it can ever do again with the representatives of fallen dynasties.' We do not quite follow the speaker's meaning here. But it seems to us that there is hardly any walk of life into which the pure natives of India, when they have been allowed an chance or opportunity, have not freely entered, and in which, circumstances being equal, they have not in many cases achieved conspicuous excellence. We ourselves do not pin much faith on any national advantage that can arise from anything that "the representatives of fallen dynasties" may or can do; but we certainly do believe that, circumstances being favourable, the pure native races, with their hearts and intellects invigorated by the forces of a new civilisation, may, with the co-operation, or 'leadership,' if it be preferred, of Englishmen, yet raise their country to a pre-eminence in the family of nations, such as she has never reached before in any age of its past history."

THE district reports for Bengal for the week ended the 7th February, on the whole represent the prospects of the crops as favourable; but in a good many districts rain would be acceptable. This is especially the case in Burdwan and Bankura, where the ploughing is delayed till the land gets softer. The health of the people is generally good, though cases of small-pox are not unfrequent.

IT appears from Messrs. Moran and Co.'s report that the weather is still generally favourable for the tea planters, and that plentiful rain has fallen in Darjiling.

IT seems scarcely probable that Kurrachee is destined to supersede Bombay as the port for landing and embarkation of troops from and to England—a position which, it was rumoured some time ago, the Sind port was to take up during the present trooping season—judging from the action of the authorities in connection with the visit of the first troopship, the Crocodile, which has been sent there. The local *Civil and Military Gazette* writes in hot indignation:—It is an old saying as to English officialdom—whose "How-not-to-do-it" and "Great Circumlocution" departments have formed the butt for more than one of our great satirists even before the days of Dickens—that the last persons to know anything about a subject are those who are specially employed to look after it. The Admiralty has especially—next, perhaps, to the War Office and first of three presidencies—been notorious for the utter ignorance and incapacity of its members from its Lords downwards, and from the times of Smollett down to those of Punch, has had many a witty shaft shot at it. The most modern instance of utter ignorance of what ought to be known to this purblind department is furnished in regard to the positive orders issued by "their sapiencies the Lords of the Admiralty" forbidding the troopships to enter Kurrachee harbour! In the case of the Crocodile which has just conveyed the 7th Royal Fusiliers and 4 companies of the 2nd Battalion, 11th (North Devon) Regiment from Bombay to Kurrachee, Captain Parker, the Master Attendant, we hear, offered to take charge of her himself on her arrival, and berth her safely on his own responsibility; not that there is any special danger in her case from the employment of the usual pilots, but that she is the first vessel of the class that has been ordered to come here. He informed Sir Richard Temple of his intention, but found, to his great chagrin, that the Admiralty orders were peremptory on the subject. So then the troopships that are to bring troops here direct might just as well go to Bombay and tranship the men and stores into vessels that *may* be allowed to enter our harbour; seeing that, for ships lying off in the Roads, the cost and trouble of disembarkation by boat and tug will almost render the advantages of the direct transit here negatory. It was all very well in the olden time when we can remember such old Indiamen as the Herefordshire coming with reliefs, and for invalids, having to lie some two miles or so off Manora Point; because then we had only 12 to 15 feet of water on our bar, and very little anchorage space within it; but surely the numerous able reports of Mr. William Henry Price, and the notices by the local and Bombay Governments, must have been seen by some of our "long eyed marines," as Captain Marryat irreverently styles them in one of his novels, and the fact must be known in Somerset House that the largest steamer afloat—barring perhaps the Great Eastern—can find safe and ample entrance room and floatage in Kurrachee harbour as it now is.

Charivari's cartoon this week represents "the Duke" on the deck of his state barge, surrounded by his suite, "aground for the twentieth time in the Canal—provisions running short and the liquor run out."

THE weather in Ceylon continues very favourable for the coffee planters.

THE railway to Rawul Pindi is not likely to be opened by May, as was expected at one time. In bad places the line is being diverted on to the Grand Trunk Road, and it is possible that temporary arrangements may thus be made for running trains by July.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Johnson, the Metropolitan, arrived at Madras on Friday.

NEWS from the Naga country is to the effect that the flying column of 150 men commanded by Lieutenant Macgregor, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, returned to Kohima on the 5th inst. They attacked and captured Paplongmai in the south-west Naga hills on the 28th January. The Konoma Nagas, who had taken refuge there, were expelled from the place, and the village was destroyed. A large quantity of grain (100 maunds) and live stock was taken possession of by the force, and the head men of the village and 90 of the male inhabitants were brought in to Kohima as security for the good behaviour of the tribe. The casualties on our side were two sepoys of the 44th killed, and four wounded in the 43rd and 44th. The admitted loss of the Konoma men, by whom Paplongmai was defended, was four killed and a number of wounded, unknown. The country which was traversed was a most difficult one, the route being across the Barrail Mountains. Mr. Hinde accompanied the column as political officer.

THE following changes are announced in the Assam Commission:—Major F. B. Mitchell goes as Deputy Commissioner from Naugong to the Naga hills district; Captain E. N. D. La Touche, from Jorhat, going to Naugong, Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Phillips, from Lakhimpur, goes to Jorhat; and Mr. F. St. Clair Greenwood, from Sibsagar, goes to Lakhimpur.

AT a public meeting in Melbourne held on the 9th January to initiate a fund for the relief of the distress in Connaught in Ireland, £1,000 were collected in the hall; and up to the 22nd January, when the last Australian mail left, £6,355 had been subscribed.

THE Moriarty case in Calcutta has led to an exchange of compliments between two local papers. The *Indian Daily News* writes:—As recently as the 4th instant we said that "Moriarty had not, directly or indirectly, anything whatever to do with the letters of 'Policemen XL.,' from his brother, who, however, did foolishly keep a diary in which references were made to that distinguished *homistabel*." Yet in the face of this unmistakable declaration, the editor of the *Mirror* has the audacity and the impudence to refer to Moriarty "as the 'Policeman XL.,' of a local contemporary." We repeat that neither of the Moriartys had anything whatever to do with the letters beyond reading them; not a bit more than the editor of the *Mirror* himself. What makes him so interested is, we understand, that one of the officers whose shortcomings "XL." exposed is a distinguished Brahmo brother, who has whispered his sorrows into the too credent ear of the editor. We may or may not be liars in the matter; but if the editor of the *Mirror* will step across the street to our office, and for better satisfaction bring with him the Commissioner of Police, we are prepared to give them reasonable evidence of the truth of our assertion, and the falsehood of the impudent statement of the Brahmo organ.

THE official report regarding the accidental shooting of a native by Colonel Dunsterville, the Kurrachee *Civil and Military Gazette* states, shows that a mere trivial skin wound by a spent ball was the real result. Native report magnified this in a dozen ways in Kurrachee and Hyderabad, the mildest of which made the affair mortal.

MR. JOHN C. ORR, the well-known attorney in Calcutta, has been obliged to file his schedule in the Insolvent Court.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) have great pleasure in stating that we have received a communication from the Assistant Quartermaster-General of the division under the command of Major General Bright, which shows that the restrictions under which our correspondent conceived himself to be placed were not imposed upon him by that general officer, to whom we now therefore tender an expression of our regret that we should have attributed to him a proceeding for which he is in no way responsible.

REMARKING that the time has now come when Government at home will propably be worried, in the House of Commons, to give up the papers found at Kabul, the *Pioneer* goes on to inform us that some revelations will be made that, even at the present date, will seem startling. "We believe that the Russian Government will be found to have made proposals to Afghanistan of a kind that the British people will not hear of without indignation. One scheme, laid before the late Amir, complete in all its details, contemplated the invasion of Northern India. Absurd as it is to imagine the Russian army that has just been broken up and dispersed by the Turcomans, making its way to Peshawur, and there overcoming the British forces, the iniquity of the Russian proposal is not the less striking on that account. Russia, according to this notable scheme, was to have assisted the Afghans in conquering India as far as Lahore. This place, and all the *loot* of the campaign generally, were to be given to the Afghans, as their reward for assisting in the enterprise. The gunpowder, arms, and so forth, found stored in Kabul, were to be subservient to this scheme. Of course, there is something ludicrous in the notion of such a plan. Its *naïve* villany is surpassed by its stupidity. Meanwhile the question is what view the English will take of the attitude assumed by Russia. The defence for her conduct will be, of course, that the present scheme was arranged at a time when war between Russia and England seemed imminent, and that the project was merely a far-sighted preparation for a contingency which would have justified any measures of hostility. This theory, to have any value, must correspond with dates which the proposals to Afghanistan may be found to have anticipated. But, in any case, it must be remembered that the apparent imminence of war was due, from first to last, entirely to the action of Russia; that all along her Government must have felt they had the issues of peace and war in their own hands. The design for invading India, on any hypothesis, was a design for supporting an unnecessary war in Europe by an unnecessary war in Asia. And it puts the latest hostility of Russia for England before the public mind in a more tangible form than it has yet assumed. It is difficult to imagine that the present papers will be produced without at least creating a *retentissement* that will affect the future course of our relations with Russia."

THE juniors of the Madras Civil Service, writes the "benighted" correspondent of the Lahore paper, are beginning to understand that there are few prizes in store for them. The stagnation, it is said on good authority, affects about eighty of the younger civilians, and it is further stated that the case of thirty-five of their number is perfectly hopeless. Depressed as to the future and uncertain as to the present, what good work can be expected from men who have little or nothing to hope for in the years to come?

THE Australian papers chronicle the heroic conduct of Mrs. Maria Boldt, wife of Captain Boldt, of the German schooner Moorburg. The Moorburg, manned by a mate, four seamen, and a Chinese cook, sailed recently from China for Melbourne with a cargo of tea. During the voyage intensely hot weather was experienced. All the live stock on board died from the heat, and the four seamen also died one after the other. The captain and the mate were likewise ill, and the only one who did not suffer from sickness was the captain's wife, Mrs. Boldt, although a thin, delicate-looking lady, proved equal to the occasion. Not only did she nurse the sick, but during a gale, which the schooner encountered after passing the Solomon Islands, she took her position at the helm, and, single-handed, steered the vessel through the storm. Handsome presentations in recognition of her courage have been given to her by the Melbourne German community and by the insurance companies interested.

A YOKOHAMA paper tells us:—"Nothing fresh has transpired respecting the Loochoo question, but the native papers report that one of the high officials will shortly be appointed Ambassador to China to discuss the question. Meanwhile the native journals continue to discuss in all its bearings the treaty between Russia and China, and its supposed influence on Eastern affairs, and with a view, apparantly, of being prepared for all eventualities the Minister of War has applied for permission to purchase lands for the erection of forts, &c., for the protection of the arsenal of Yokosuka, near this port."

THE Madras Government have consented that the introduction of the proposed new train service on the Madras Railway should be postponed for a month for further consideration. In the meantime, Mr. Saunders, the Agent of the Railway, has proposed some modifications in the original scheme, by which it could be arranged that the mail train should arrive at Madras about 10 o'clock in the morning, and leave Madras about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The local *Mail* thinks that perhaps on "further consideration" the Government will be induced to let well alone.

THE Australian harvest is now well advanced, and a heavy yield can be depended upon. Victoria alone, it is calculated, will have from 150,000 to 200,000 tons for export, and this will be her first appearance as a wheat exporter on a considerable scale in the markets of the world.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Pink Dominos," 9 p.m.

Band of the Bombay Rifle Volunteers, Victoria Gardens, 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Storm King entered the dock at 12-30 p.m. on Friday last and was berthed alongside the south wharf, and at about the same time four *padouvs* left and three entered the dock for the transhipment of cargo.

A VAGRANT.—James Tyrrell, a European, was on Saturday last declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT.—Boochunder Limbajee and two others were on Saturday last fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. W. Webb for assaulting Gunnoo Atmaram on the previous evening at Mahim.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Esoo Govinda was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a silver anklet, value Rs. 4, belonging to Santan, woman. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—Moossabhoy Bhojoobhoy, a shopkeeper at Balloo Sarang Street, was on Saturday last fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for leaving articles on that street so as to cause obstruction in the public thoroughfare.

A DISHONEST GOVERNMENT SERVANT.—Pandoo Krishnajee, a peon in the Licence-tax Department, was on Saturday last sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper on being convicted of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 7, the property of Government.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 14th inst.:—Horses 4 lame, 1 broken knee; bullocks 4 lame, 10 sore necks, 2 emaciated, and 1 diseased hoofs. Total number of cases 22; amount of fines Rs. 118.

ACCIDENTS.—Natoo Gungoo, a stevedore's labourer employed on board the S.S. Vespasian, had his left hand seriously injured on Friday last, by an iron rail falling upon it. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Rama Bapoo, employed at the New Dinshaw Petit's Mills, got his right arm and forehead injured on Saturday last in the machinery. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Nanabai Gungadass, residing on the Kalbadevi Road, reported to the police that on Friday last his servant, named Hurry, whom he had engaged about three days ago, absconded during the absence of complainant and his wife, and had taken away with him a cash box which was left in his charge, containing a quantity of gold ornaments and Rs. 6-8 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,361-8. A search is being instituted for the accused.

A FORTUNATE RESCUE AT SEA.—The S. S. Gertrude, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday morning from Aden, picked up at sea on Friday, the 6th inst., seven men, one woman and a child, who were adrift in an open boat, which sunk as the steamer neared it. The rescued people were Arabs who had been part of the crew and passengers of an Arab buggalow bound from Muscat to Zanzibar. She foundered through having sprung a leak in heavy weather, and went down on the 3rd instant. They had thus been twelve days in an open boat, six days of which they passed without food or water. The buggalow is said to be the Ahmed, of Muscat.

SOME of the leading members of the Portuguese community having remonstrated with the Delegate of His Grace the Archbishop of Goa regarding an order lately passed by him in virtue of a requisition from the Portuguese Consul, and to the effect that the priests subject to his jurisdiction in Bombay should abstain from recognizing signatures of Portuguese subjects as also to grant life certificates and which the priests have no authority to do and for which a rupee for each certificate was charged by them, the Very Revd. Delegate, we learn, has declined to revoke the order passed by him, it being in accordance with the Consular regulations in force and Portuguese legislation.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Victoria Gardens this evening:—

March.....	Raditzki	Twobade
Overture.....	Military	Embury
Selection.....	Linda de Chamouni.....	Donizetti
Waltz	Venus Reigen.....	Gung'l
Quadrilles.....	Herold	Strauss
Galop	Der Strumvogel.....	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S JOURNEY.—A Jacobabad correspondent writes to a Kurrachee paper, under date February 5:—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Staff and Sir Robert Sandeman arrived here on the evening of the 3rd by train. His Excellency was received by the military, political, railway and civil officers at the railway station, from which H. E. was driven to the 'Castle' by Colonel Nuttall. A guard of honor was drawn up in front of the "Castle," and the usual salute was fired while the band played "Rule Britannia." After slighting Sir Richard went and spoke to the officers of the guard of honor (1st Baluchis) and then to the officers of the body guard of Sind Horse, after which H. E. retired. Sir R. Sandeman is the guest of Major Reynolds. Yesterday councils were held, at which the chief officers concerned were present, with closed doors. His Excellency and Sir R. Sandeman left this morning by train for Sibi. High winds prevailing the last three day; weather cold, ½ inch of ice this morning.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR.—There was a theft committed in a gomasta's house in Poona on the night of the 11th instant by a burglar named Faizoolah Khan, a Pathan; but before he committed this theft Mr. Solomon Eyre, the inspector of police, got scent of the plot. Arrangements were therefore made to entrap him. The burglar was armed with a long club, about six feet in length, with an iron knob, and a knife. As he ran out of the premises after committing the theft the constables and police followed him, when he ran through a field and ascended another house, up the wall by means of a rope, which he had with him. After getting down the stolen property, which consisted of gold and silver ornaments of the value of about Rs. 500. He next hid himself in an upper-storied house—the Female School, and then ran into a closet, where he was secured by the police. This notorious burglar is said to have committed numerous thefts in the city of Poona, defying police detection.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE contrast between the entertainments offered at the Gaiety and Grant Road Theatres was never more marked than on Friday evening last, when a farewell entertainment was given by Miss Annie Firmin and Mr. John Jack. The programme, on paper, looked sufficiently attractive, although it partook if anything too much of the nature of the Music Hall. The audience was a large one, and when occasion called for it, appreciative. The first part of the entertainment, a scene from Sheridan's School for Scandal, by Miss Firmin and Mr. Jack, was a piece of very good acting; but this is really all that can be said in favour of the bill of fare.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. TRAVANCORE, Captain R Scott, sailed on Saturday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr J J White.
For Brindisi—Col Dowker, Mr C H Alsen, Mr Knox Wright.
For Aden—Mr P Heeralall.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MESSRS. FINLAY, SCOTT & CO.

THE hearing of this case was continued before Mr. Justice Bayley on Friday last, being the fifteenth day of the enquiry. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Pressot and Winter, appeared for the opposing creditors, the Bank of Bengal; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the insolvents.

Hormusjee Nowrojee Belgaumwalla was recalled and further examined by Mr. Macpherson.—After the occasion I spoke of yesterday, Dinanath never returned to Nagpore. I used to draw bills on the credits and sent the monies in currency notes to Mr. Lang at Bombay. After January or before I never told Mr. Arbuthnot that the proceeds were to be spent on produce. Except the directions contained in those letters, I had no other directions from Mr. Lang. On the second occasion Dinanath came, there was no letter received. That was the only occasion there was no letter. Dinanath said he was not to come again to Nagpore, and that the sahib would write to me if he wanted more money. Beyond the fact that the money was to be sent to Bombay, I did not know what he was to do with the money. Beyond my commission as agent, I was to receive no reward whatever for my works. Mr. Arbuthnot used to enquire of me now and then whether any more money was wanted on further occasions. I wrote to Bombay for more. He never objected to cash the bills. After the firm's suspension, I saw Mr. Arbuthnot. A telegram was received at night reporting the suspension, and he came to my house the same night. He asked me if I had received a telegram announcing the suspension. I said I had not received. Thereupon he asked me not to say anything to anybody about it until I received confirmation. I saw Mr. Arbuthnot on several subsequent occasions. He never came to say how matters in the firm were progressing. I don't recollect having given him this piece of paper. I never told Mr. Arbuthnot that I thought that the money raised on the bills was to be spent on produce. He never accused me of having said so to him on any occasion. Latterly I received no salary from Finlay, Scott and Co. They used to send me certain limits of prices, and I was to make purchases within those limits including my commission. Before May 1878 I was never asked by the Bank for railway receipts, which I sent direct to Mr. Lang or to the Bank. On an adjustment of the accounts between me and Finlay, Scott and Co., there was a loss, for which they made me liable. An arrangement was subsequently made for the benefit of Finlay, Scott and Co., that I should draw from the Bank on railway receipts. The Bank brought a suit against me after I left Nagpore.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pigot.—Mr. Arbuthnot did not write this memorandum in my presence at my house. I did not see any memorandum. I had a conversation with him in my house two or three days after the failure. It was about contracts of linseed. Not a word was said about bills. I don't recollect anything about that. I commenced to draw bills and remit money to Mr. Lang in December 1878. When Dinanath arrived at Nagpore, I told Mr. Arbuthnot that a man had come from Bombay to cash bills and remit the money to Bombay. I don't remember whether I told Mr. Arbuthnot that Dinanath would take down to Bombay the money cashed on the bills. (Mr. Pigot.—You yesterday said you did.) I never before heard of the rate list; I heard of it only in the hearing of this case. I always used to call on Mr. Arbuthnot. Finlay, Scott and Co. wanted the money without railway receipts. I never said that produce was to be bought at Challisgaum and the districts out of Nagpore. When I used to draw money for my own use, I told him that I was going to buy grain in that district or that district. On the subject of the failure of the firm, Mr. Arbuthnot had asked me to get permission to apply for a credit of Rs. 50,000. Before I could apply, we heard of the failure the same evening. He had himself suggested a form for the bills and though the evidence shows that the large coloured tickets play an important part in the classification of piece-goods, according to their qualities, and are even valuable in themselves as ornaments to the goods in the estimation of native dealers and purchasers, still it is equally plain from the evidence on both sides that they have a special value for importers as connecting the goods with the importing firm. We think, therefore, that all these tickets have the character of trade-marks independently of the Act of Parliament now in force that they may, under the circumstances of this trade, be available for the purpose for which they were intended. What constitutes infringement of the right to the sole use of a particular trade-mark, or what in common parlance is called taking another trader's trademark, is not difficult to state in general terms. Whether the right to the sole and exclusive use of a trade-mark be property, as was so strenuously and ingeniously contended by Lord Westbury, or mainly as a right to protect other traders from holding out their goods to the public as those of the plaintiffs, as it would appear to have been originally regarded, it is plain that the latter view, at any rate, affords the practical test whether the plaintiffs can ask for the interference of the Court. What amounts to such a holding out or representation of a traders goods, as those of another trader, must necessarily depend upon the circumstance of each case; but the Courts could probably be better stated in general terms than in the language of Sir G. Jessell, M.R., in Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Wilson, 2 Ch. Div:—"The Court has to satisfy itself that there has been an essential portion of the trade-mark used to designate goods of a similar description." A preliminary objection, however, has been taken, that as regards the elephant ticket (exhibit c), the plaintiffs have lost their right to the exclusive use of it on the ground that it has not been used on the plaintiffs' goods, imported into India, since the middle of 1874, when some twenty cases only were imported on orders received from native dealers, of which complete delivery was taken, not later than March, 1876. The non-use of a trade-mark for a very considerable time by the originator of it might doubtless have the same effect as the use of it by the general public, viz, that it would cease to be associated with the particular firm which owned it, and consequently nobody would be deceived by the use of it, which is the ground upon which Mellis, L. J., in Ford vs. Foreka explains the loss of the right to a trade-mark from its becoming *publici juris* whether or not the right to a trade-mark could be lost by merely non-user, this is necessary to decide; as jasconets with the plaintiffs' elephant's ticket appeared to them, although not imported between the middle of 1874 and end of 1877, have never ceased to be in the market, as appears from the proceedings of the agents procured by Mr. Jefferson from Bombay dealers, after the institution of the suit, and there is no evidence, we think, before us to justify the conclusion that the ticket had ceased to be associated in the trade, here or elsewhere, with the plaintiffs' firm. Passing now to the question of infringement, and bearing in mind that the plaintiffs can not and do not claim any monopoly of the use of large coloured tickets with representations of either elephants, camels, or ostriches, it is plain that the plaintiffs must rely upon some special position, or form, in which those figures are represented in their tickets, or on some special combination, or arrangement of them, either alone or in combination with other objects, as giving their tickets a distinctive character, and so constituting the material or essential part of his trade-mark. Now, if we examine the plaintiffs' tickets we find on the bull ticket, (exhibit B), a bull in an ordinary erect position, and, apart from its being a figure of a bull, there is nothing of a distinctive character in it upon which the plaintiffs can rely, unless it be, perhaps, the particular colouring. Passing to the accessories on the ticket (the bull itself being regarded as the principal subject of the picture) we find buildings in the background, which, with plants and shrubs in the foreground, occupy the greater part of the picture, and are very prominent features in it. In the defendants' bull ticket, (exhibit H), we also find, as in exhibit B, a simple figure of a bull standing erect. As in plaintiffs' ticket there is nothing distinctive in the attitude. We find however, an entirely different colouring, both as regards the figure of the bull, and, indeed, the entire picture, from that of the plaintiffs' ticket. The buildings, again, which are such a prominent feature in plaintiffs' ticket, have disappeared, with the exception of just the tops of some distant buildings scarcely visible, and the bull is standing by the side of a piece of water, with reeds and bushes, springing out of it. Passing to the elephant tickets, we find an elephant standing erect in the ordinary position, with a howdah and people sitting in it in both tickets. The howdah, however, in the defendants' picture is a covered one, and the surrounding objects and their colouring show unmistakably that the scene is laid in a town in the plaintiffs' ticket and in the country in defendants'. In both the plaintiffs ostrich ticket, D, the attitude of the running ostrich is a very distinctive feature in the picture, whilst in defendants' ostrich ticket (exhibit J), the principal ostrich is standing in an ordinary attitude. There are also two other ostriches in the background, and the colouring is perfectly dissimilar. Lastly, in both the camel tickets, (E and K), the camel is standing in both in an ordinary position, but whilst in plaintiffs' ticket the camel is standing with the driver seated on the top of the camel's load under a large palm tree, in defendants ticket the driver is on the ground leading the camel. There are no trees except quite in the distance, and the colouring is very different. The result of this detailed examination of the tickets is to show that as regards the ostrich tickets the defendants' ticket is entirely dissimilar from the plaintiffs' corresponding ticket in every respect, and that, as regards the bull, elephant and camel tickets, whilst differing in colour and their surroundings, the position of the principal animals is the same, and that in the two latter they are combined with the same subsidiary figures or objects, such as the howdah with people in it and the driver in the elephant ticket and the load and driver in the camel tickets. If the plaintiffs claim the sole and exclusive use of the attitudes of the principal figures or of their combination with the above objects and figures as accessories, it might be that, notwithstanding the many other differences between the tickets, the plaintiffs might obtain that defendants' tickets were, as regards the position and combination of figures, such a colourable imitation of their tickets as to entitle them to the relief prayed for. No evidence, however, has been given upon the part of the plaintiffs in claim, if, indeed, it was ever contended, for on the other hand the numerous tickets put in evidence in exhibit 48 can leave no doubt that a bull in a standing position, elephants standing with their drivers and howdahs with people in them, and lastly laden camels with their drivers are all in common use amongst importers both on piece-goods in general and jasconets in particular, and it is impossible, therefore to regard the plaintiffs as having any exclusive right either to the position of the principal figures, or to the representations of them in combination, with the other subsidiary figures and objects as they appear in these tickets. Possibly there might be such a distinctive combination or arrangement of the above principal and subsidiary figures as would give exclusive right to the use of it, but each of the very ordinary and usual combination found in these tickets is clearly common to all importers. Lord Cairns says in Orr Ewing vs. Registrar of Trade marks—where allusion to the great number of animals and objects in common use in the Indian trade—suggests that "nothing short of a close imitation of a particular arrangement would constitute an infringement." In the present case there is no arrangement in plaintiffs' tickets (which can in our opinion be called a particular one) under the circumstances of the trade. And, moreover, in matters of detail difference is at once apparent. It is, therefore, incumbent on the plaintiffs to show (if they can) by other evidence than what mere inspection of the tickets affords that the plaintiffs have taken an essential part of his tickets. Now much reliance was placed in argument by counsel for the plaintiffs on the view taken by Mr. Justice Fagan in the case of Orr, Ewing and Co. vs. Johnstone and Co. 27 L. R. of the evidence in support of the plaintiffs' claim to his trade mark in which the principal objects were two elephants. There the learned judge held on personal inspection of the competing tickets that there was no colorable similarity between them; but he came to the conclusion on the evidence that the combination of two elephants were a material part of the plaintiffs' trade mark because the plaintiffs' goods had come to be known by the name of the *Bhé Hathi* goods; and that as the defendants had not shown to his satisfaction that the use of this material part might not acquire for the defendants' goods the name by which the plaintiffs' goods had been known, he granted the injunction prayed for by the plaintiffs. The decision of this Court in Hall vs. Fleming, 3 Indian Reports, Calcutta, proceeded on the same view of the evidence. The No. 2 005, the use of which by defendants was the alleged mode of infringement, was considered by the Court to be a material part of the plaintiff

NOTICES.

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